WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. OF L., BY INSTRUCTION OF ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, DIRECTED THE OFFICERS AT HEADQUARTERS TO FURNISH A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, FREE OF COST, TO ALL OFFICIAL LABOR PUBLICATIONS,

Containing a brief summary of important matters, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will further the development and progress of the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
HEADQUARTERS
801-809 G ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT

No. 21.

ORGANIZED LABOR TRIUMPHS

England's Greatest Conflict Between Employers and Employed Ends in Victory for the Union.

Washington, Aug. 26.--The unions have fought and won a great battle in England. Arrogant railway officials have been compelled to recognize them and their right to recognition has been established.

Over 100,000 of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants went on strike mainly because officials of the railway companies refused to confer with their representatives. The terms of the settlement will show how complete was the victory. At a conference held between two representatives of the strikers, two of the railway officials and one of the Board of Trade, it was agreed that all strikers and locked out men would be reinstated at the earliest possible moment, no one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract or otherwise penalized; conciliation boards to be convened to settle all questions at present in dispute. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement, the central board is to meet at once. Any decisions arrived at are to be retroactive as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed for the purpose of this and the following clauses that the rate of wages include remuneration whether by time or piece work.

LABOR SUNDAY

Washington, Aug. 26.--Charles S. MacFarland, who resigned his pastorate at South Norwalk to become executive secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council, in furtherance of the work of the Commission, is forwarding literature containing suggestions for Labor Sunday, to the Ministers, and recommending them to give recognition in an impressive way to the cause of labor. This action is taken in response to the resolution introduced and adopted by the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L., urging that the first Sunday in September be set aside to be observed by the clergy as Labor Sunday.

CARPENTERS STRIKE SETTLED

Washington, Aug. 26.--With an increased wage scale of 5 cents an hour, established after a strike of fifteen weeks, the contest at Minneapolis has been officially declared off by Local No. 7 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

GOMPERS IN DENVER

Visits Coal Miners in County Jail Who Are Victims of Abuse of Injunction.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 26.--President Gompers arrived in this city Saturday, Aug. 19, en route to the Pacific Coast. He expressed a desire to visit the coal miners who have been made the victims of the abuse of the injunction writ in the strike in the Northern coal fields of the state. The committee in charge made suitable arrangements and a trip was made to the quarters of the miners in the jail, where Mother Jones, on behalf of Mr. Gompers, presented the prisoners with a large bouquet of flowers. An informal and impromptu meeting was held and a few remarks made by Mr. Gompers. The prisoners have been accorded the privileges of the court yard and following the meeting inside the jail, all retired to the court yard, where, with the grated windows of county jail serving as a background, a group picture was taken. President Gompers and Mother Jones being the central figures.

President Gompers spoke to a large audience in Eagles Hall on Sunday afternoon, the 20th.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS

Washington, Aug. 26.--Where some of the officers of the A. F. of L, and National and International Unions will speak Labor Day:

Samuel Gompers, San Francisco, Cal.
Frank Morrison, Binghamton, N. Y.
John Mitchell, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Jos. F. Valentine, Covington, Ky.
Owen Miller, Springfield, Mo.
C. L. Baine, Montreal, Can.
Peter W. Collins, Peoria, Ill.
D. D'Alessandro, Schenectady, N. Y.
Wm. F. Kramer, Peoria, Ill.
P. J. Flannery, Galesburg, Ill.
P. J. McArdle, Hammond, Indiana.

MCNAMARA DEFENSE FUND

Washington, Aug. 26.--Two international unions in convention last week have contributed liberally to the fund which will be used in the defense of the McNamara brothers.

The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union in session at Chicago levied an assessment of $1 per member, and the convention of the International Typographical Union in session at San Francisco adopted a resolution favoring an assessment of 25 cents a member.

STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

Orange, Tex., Aug. 26.--Lumber mill employers in the gulf coast territory of Texas, in response to the order of the Southern Lumber Operators' association are putting up a terrific battle against the union. Ten large mills in this territory have been closed on account of labor troubles and the employers association has ordered twenty more to cease operations in order that the work of unionizing the plants may be stopped. The thirty odd mills thus closed employ 12,000 men and had a daily output of 4,000,000 feet of lumber.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Against determined and powerful opposition organized labor has struggled for years to compel railroads to adopt safety appliances. Equally energetic has been its efforts to secure working conditions for the operatives that would contribute not only to their personal comfort, but to the safety of the public.

Organized labor still continues to battle as energetically as of yore and the necessity for continued action is strikingly set forth in Accident Bulletin No. 39 issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, tabulating the number of railroad accidents in the United States during January, February and March of this year. The following is from the Bulletin: "The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of January, February and March 1911, as shown in reports made by the railroad companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission under the 'accident law' of May 6, 1910, was 146, and of injured 3,228. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work, by passengers in getting on or off cars, by travellers at highway crossings, by persons doing business at stations, etc., by trespassers and others, bring up the total number of casualties, excluding 'industrial accidents', to 18,554 (2124 killed and 16,430 injured). Accidents to employes resulting in slight injuries, which did not prevent the employe injured from performing his accustomed service for more than three days in the aggregate during the ten days immediately following the accident, are not reported."

The figures above refer only to accidents on steam roads. In addition 61 were killed and 696 injured on electric railways during the months of January, February and March.

LEGISLATURE FAILS, UNION SUCCEEDS

Denver, Col., Aug. 26.—Again has organized labor demonstrated its ability to get an eight hour day for workers, when legislatures would not or could not enact eight hour laws.

It happened in Denver this time, and the Waiters' Union assisted by the other labor organizations has established an eight hour day for girls that cannot be declared un-constitutional.

Until recently the Waitresses employed in Denver have been working nine hours a day in restaurants operated seven days a week and eleven hours a day in establishments open six days a week. Some of them will continue to work the same number of hours until they learn the necessity for co-operating with their fellow workers, but 150 union girls employed in 12 restaurants will from now on work 8 hours a day in 7 day houses and nine hours a day in those operated 6 days a week. There will be no reduction in wages.

The girls were imbued with the proper spirit of unionism, and with the assistance of their fellow unionists secured the splendid concessions without resorting to a strike. The union men of Denver will all eat in union houses in the future, and many who are not unionists will do likewise.

GETTING BUSY

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 26.--The workers of Galesburg are doing valiant service for the cause of organized labor. In one week a splendid organization of garment workers has been effected and the stage hands have secured an agreement with the amusement houses. Other new unions will soon be organized.

The Position Assumed by the Judiciary in Disputes Between Organized Labor and Employers.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Under the caption "Which Shall Rule: Courts or People", in La Follette's Magazine for August 19, Gilbert E. Roe has this to say:

"I have simply tried to gather together, on this branch of the discussion, sufficient of the decisions to show the general and well settled rules of law which the courts have devised in this country to govern trade disputes between capital and organized labor. These rules speak for themselves. The restrictions they place upon labor have been recently summarized by an able law writer as follows:

'They (employes) are not permitted to strike to compel men to join the Union. They are not permitted, in even a lawful strike, to employ pickets to persuade men not to take employment as strike breakers, nor to maintain banners before an establishment giving notice of a strike in progress there. They are not permitted to enter upon a merely sympathetic strike against employers with whom they have no trade dispute, and a strike to secure to the Union the right to pass upon grievances between individual members and their employers is considered a sympathetic strike. They are not permitted to exact by strike the payment of a penalty by an employer for violation of Union regulations. They will not be accorded judicial aid, either as organizations or as individuals, to prevent blacklisting by a combination of employers.'

"While the foregoing was intended as a summation of the law of Massachusetts on the subject, it practically states the law of the whole country on the subject as well, and is certainly as liberal to the employes as the rules laid down by the Federal Courts.

"Turn now to the statement of what the EMPLOYER may do, and you read that he has an unrestricted right to discharge, to blacklist and to lock out his employes, and that the injunctive process of our Courts with an arbitrary and despotic power to punish and imprison without a jury trial, is always at his command."

LOS ANGELES PICKET ORDINANCE

Washington, Aug. 26.—L. W. Butler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, California, makes the following report in regard to the work of the Los Angeles Picket Ordinance:

"The anti-picketing ordinance passed by the so-called Good Government administration resulted in the arrest of 300 members of organized labor for alleged violations of the law. The legal battle has been waged during the entire term, the results of which are given in the following cold figures: Arrests, 300; convictions, 5; acquittals, 4; disagreements, 4; dismissals, 247; cases pending 40. This does not include the 35 men arrested on a charge of conspiracy to violate the picket ordinance. The jury in this case disagreed, and the charges against the men were dismissed after the trial."

GENEROUS AND TIMELY AID

Washington, Aug. 26.—Members of the United Mine Workers Union in the Crow's Nest country have been on strike for about four months and have conducted a magnificent fight against tremendous odds. Learning of existing conditions District No. 10, United Mine Workers of America, in session at Seattle, Wash. immediately appropriated $25,000 and dispatched one of the members with the money so that it might reach the strikers without delay.

Washington, Aug. 26.--In order that there may be no misconception of the decision made by Comptroller Tracewell relating to the hours of labor for workmen employed by private ship building companies engaged in constructing government vessels, the decision of the Comptroller follows:

"I am of opinion that the limitation on the use of the appropriation in question applies to the employes, laborers or mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the construction of these vessels of the person, firm, or corporation to whom the contract for their construction is let, and is limited to such employes, laborers or mechanics as are in the employ of such contractor and subject to his hiring or discharge and to the employes, laborers or mechanics of other persons, firms or corporations who in the usual course of business may furnish to such contractors materials entering into the construction of said vessels. Giving the act a different construction than the above would make it practically impossible to secure a contractor and would result in penalizing him, if obtained, on account of matters which he is powerless to control. I do think however that the restriction operates in favor of the employes, laborers and mechanics engaged in the construction of these vessels wherever they may be provided they are in the employ of a person, firm or corporation who has contracted directly with the Government to build one of these vessels, or parts thereof, and all such persons, firms or corporations in order to secure payment under such contract should show that all their employes, laborers or mechanics engaged in the construction of these vessels wherever their situs are working under an eight-hour employment day."

CONNECTICUT AROUSED

Hartford, Ct., Aug. 26.--Organized labor in Connecticut has decided to enter the political arena, and oppose the reelection of the members of the Connecticut Legislature, who were responsible for the defeat of their measures.

The Senate, which is the real representative body of the state, passed a Compensation Act which had been prepared by organized labor, but it met its defeat in the House which is largely composed of representatives from the villages and small towns. The newspapers of the state, mostly unfriendly to organized labor, condemned the action of the representatives, and declared they had been prompted by purely selfish motives.

Connecticut is ruled by a small minority of the people, the small villages having equal representation in the House with the largest cities. In Congressional elections the cities have sufficient votes to elect all Congressmen and the unions propose to send a complete new delegation to the next Congress.

COURT SAYS LABOR IS NOT PROPERTY

According to a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, labor does not constitute property. In handing down the decision Justice McLaughlin said: "If labor constitutes property, then it seems to me to necessarily follow that the right to labor must also constitute property, and whatever deprives the laborer of his right deprives him of his property." All of the justices concur.

Plumbers at Sheboygan, Wis., obtained an increase in their scale to 45¢ per hour after a few days' strike.

On the 21st inst. Representative Sherwood of Ohio introduced in Congress a Bill (H. R. 13911), the object or purpose of which is to prevent, or reduce to a minimum, the great number of railroad accidents in the future, which within the past three years have caused such a tremendous loss of human life. This measure should receive the unanimous support of the members of both Houses of Congress. The title of the Bill is as follows: "To provide the least number of men who must be assigned to each engine or locomotive engaged in handling cars used in interstate commerce and in switching cars in any railroad or on railroad tracks in the states and territories of the United States."

MCNAMARA'S KIDNAPPER IN TROUBLE

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 26.--James Hosick, the Los Angeles detective, who assisted private detective Burns in kidnapping John J. McNamara from Indianapolis, will be brought back to that city to stand trial for his unlawful act. He will not be kidnapped but will be carried to the scene of his crime in a lawful manner.

Governor Johnson of California has honored a requisition from Governor Marshall of Indiana for the return of the kidnapper.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor have been persistent in their efforts to bring Hosick to justice, and the requisition was secured by their attorney.

TO PROBE TAYLOR SYSTEM

Washington, Aug. 26.--Despite a filibuster, conducted by Minority Leader Mann, for more than an hour, Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania succeeded in having the House rules suspended to consider a resolution providing for an investigation of the Taylor system, which is being introduced into government works.

The resolution, introduced by Representative Wilson, was finally passed, and the speaker appointed the following committee of three to conduct the inquiry; Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, Representative Redfield of New York and Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts. The investigation will begin immediately and the committee is required to report its findings to the House not later than December 10.

Representative Wilson scored a decided victory for labor in securing the passage of the resultions.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 26,--Toilers in Austria-Hungary have been making a splendid effort to better their conditions and have been meeting with success. One hundred labor disputes have taken place, fifty-one of which affected 9,838 work people. The workers gained eighteen complete victories and compromised in fourteen disputes. Unionism is making rapid headway and higher wages and shorter hours are being secured.

UNIONISM STIRRING FRANCE

Paris, France, Aug 26.--Trades unionists in France are making their power felt, and stirring the workers to great effort in the securing of higher wages, shorter work days and better conditions of labor.

Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 26.--That organized labor is gathering force in Canada is evidenced by the following increases in wages and reductions in hours of labor secured recently:

Building Trades.-Bricklayers and masons (225) at Calgary, Alta., received an increase from 62½ to 67½ cents per hour. Bricklayers and masons (40) at St. Thomas, Ont., received an increase of 2 cents an hour making an advance from $21.60 to $22.68 per week. Carpenters (300) at Hamilton received an increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour in May and June. Bricklayers (fifty) at Brandon, Man., received an increase in wages amounting to from 60 to 65 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. Plasterers (500) at Montreal, Que., were granted an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours of from nine to eight hours a day, the change to take effect September 1. Carpenters (1,500) at Montreal received a general increase of ten per cent in wages. The mean rate of pay advanced from 30 cents to 33 cents per hour for a nine hour day. Increases taking effect April 16, were granted to employes of the Pacific Coast Construction Company as follows: Laborers (100) from $2.50 to $2.75 per day; blacksmiths (six) from $3.50 to $3.75 per day; drillers (nine) from $3 to $3.25 per day, and cement workers (three) from 3.25 to $3.50 per day.

Metal Trades.-Electrical Workers, interior wiremen (fifty) at Calgary, Alta., were granted an increase from a sliding scale of 35 to 50 cents, to a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour.

Food and tobacco preparation.-Thirty-four brewery workers at Ottawa received an advance amounting to from $12 to $13 per week, to date from July 1. It was also agreed that their hours would be reduced from sixty to fifty-five per week, taking effect from January 1, next. Eighty-five brewery workers at Hamilton received an advance from $12 to $13 per week and a reduction from fifty-nine to fifty hours per week.

Railway Service.-Freight Handlers and checkers (twenty) at Ottawa received an advance from a scale of $1.55 to $1.65 per day to a scale of $1.65 to $1.75 per day.

General Transport.-Conductors and motormen (twenty-five) at Guelph, Ont., received an advance of 1 cent per hour, from a scale ranging from 15 to 18 cents per hour to one ranging from 16 to 19 cents per hour.

Public Employes.-The maximum salaries of six teachers of the Collegiate Institute at Sarnia, Ont., were advanced from $1,600 to $1,800, $1,500 to $1,600, and from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum, the actual increase being $50 per year.

Miscellaneous.-Broom tyers, at Toronto, Ont,, received an increase in wages from $9 to $12 per week, taking effect from June 1,1911.

Unskilled labor.-Laborers in the employ of the corporation of St. John, N. B., received an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, taking effect from June 12, 1911.

EIGHT HOUR BILL

H. R. 9061, by Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, providing for the limiting of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,was referred to, considered and passed upon by the House Committee on Labor, of which Wm. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman. After adding some amendments which greatly strengthened the original bill, the committee instructed their chairman to report the bill affirmatively. Chairman Wilson reported the bill to the House on the 21st inst., thereby having it placed upon the calendar for early consideration by Congress in December.

ARSENAL EMPLOYES STRIKE

Attempt to Introduce Taylor System at Watertown Arsenal Results in a Strike of Union Molders.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, employed in the Watertown Arsenal, rebelled against the introduction of the Taylor system and promptly went on strike when an attempt was made to force its acceptance by them.

Trouble began when a member of the union was discharged for refusing to work under the system. The other members of the union immediately determined to resist the discharge of the man, and promptly went on strike when it became apparent that he would not be reinstated.

Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Berres, of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, arranged for a meeting with the War Department at Washington and after several conferences with the officials, decided that it would be good policy for the men to return to work pending an investigation which had been authorized by the Secretary of War.

President Valentine of the Iron Molders' Union of North America favored the suggestion of Secretary-Treasurer Berres and the men returned to work at his request.

Members of other unions employed at the Arsenal were prepared to resist all attempts to force the system upon them, but the authorization of an investigation by the War Department has made them decide to await the report of Col. John T. Thompson, Acting Chief of Ordinance, who is now making an investigation.

EMBRACE PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada Declares for the Acknowledgment of the Rights of the Toilers.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, believing that it is the duty of the church to show that Christian principles apply to human affairs, recently adopted a radical program of social reform. The church ought, says the statement issued by the Assembly,

To declare for the acknowledgment of the obligations of wealth; for the abolition of poverty; for the protection of childhood; for the safe-guarding of working people from dangerous machinery; for compensation for industrial accidents; for the regulation of working conditions in other ways; for one day's rest in seven; for conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes; for proper housing; for proper care of dependents and criminals and for the prevention of crime and vice; for pure food and drugs; for wholesome recreation; and for international peace.

HITS PRIVATE DETECTIVES

Highest Court in Switzerland Strikes Hard Blow to Private Detective Agencies.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—Declaring that some of the contracts entered into with private detective agencies were "contrary to good morals", the tribunal federal, the highest court in Switzerland, recently rendered a decision that will put many of the agencies out of business. While in session at Lausanne the court tried an appeal case and by its decision created a precedent in Switzerland. A wealthy

Genevese woman had entered into a contract with a private detective agency, to secure evidence for her, and on reciving a bill for $700 refused to pay it. The court rendered a verdict in her favor on the grounds that the "contract was contrary to good morals."

INTIMIDATION FAILS

Street Car Employes of Erie, Pa., Win Victory in Face of Determined Opposition.

Washington, Aug. 26.—After a most remarkable organizing campaign the street car men in Erie, Pa., have won a splendid victory. They have forced the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company to accord workers the right to form a union; have compelled the Company to recognize the union, concede an increased wage scale and inaugurate a new schedule which will better the conditions of the workers and reduce the hours of labor.

The organization was effected, despite desperate opposition on the part of officials of the company. Organizers worked among the men quietly, gatherings took place in secluded places and at all hours, and the meeting at which the organization was really effected was held in a little barber shop very early in the morning.

Despite all precautions the sleuths of the company discovered the attempt to organize and three men present at the little meeting were discharged. Instead of discouraging the men, this act of the company stimulated them and the men flocked to a public meeting, which had been arranged for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Officials of the company met them at the hall door, tried to persuade, and when persuasion failed, resorted to intimidation. The men were determined; the union made large gains, and the following questions were prepared and sent to the officials of the company: "Will you immediately reinstate the men discharged for union prominence?" "Will you grant an audience to a committee from the union?" The company surrendered. The discharged men were reinstated and the officials met a committee from the union. A complete victory for unionism followed.

UNION VICTORY IN AUSTRALIA

Brisbane, Australia, Aug. 26.—The Railway and Tramway Association has won a splendid victory, which has resulted in an increase in wages for all classes, of skilled and unskilled labor. The increase affects over 5,000 workers. In addition to the wage increase the agreement provides for an eight-hour day, extra pay for overtime, and for travelling and rest time.

The stage hands in Austin, Texas, have formed a local union of the International Association Theatrical Stage Employes.

Organizer Humphrey of the Metal Trades Association reports the organization of a Sheet Metal Workers' Union in Erie, Pa.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZED

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26.—Two unions composed of laundry workers have been organized. The drivers will affiliate with the Team Drivers' International Union and a mixed local will receive a charter from the Laundry Workers International Union.

WHY TRADE UNIONISTS INSIST UPON THE UNION SHOPS

Under the caption "Why Men Fight for the Closed Shop", in the American Magazine for September, Clarence Darrow has the following to say relative to why unions were formed, what they have accomplished and why capitalism is eager to destroy them:

"The Open Shop furnishes, and always has furnished, the best possible means of destroying the organization of the men. The closed shops are the only sure protection for the trade agreements and for the defense of the individual. When the master is left to hire or discharge either union or non-union men as he sees fit, he naturally discharges the man that he thinks most hostile to his business and employs the one that will be subservient to his will. This does not come from the inherent or natural hardness of the master, but from the hard facts of life. The master naturally discharges those who are most active in the unions, who interfere the most with his business, who are ever agitating for higher wages, who are insisting on better conditions and shorter hours. He does this for his own protection, and he naturally employs those who are most complaisant, those who have given the most hostages to fortune and who cannot afford to lose their jobs; those whom he can bring to be dependent upon his will. The business officer, the agitator, the walking delegate is the last to be chosen. And when times are hard and some one must go, such men must walk the plank; while the complaisant man, the ready tool, the non-union man is kept. In every employment there are always reasons for dismissal. In the management of complex affairs, accidents and mistakes occur. Under the open shop it is easy to find reasons for discharging the union man, to fix the blame for mistakes upon him, and it is likewise easy to find reasons for replacing him with a non-union man."

DEMANDS CONCEDED

New York, Aug. 26,—Suspender Workers of New York City have just gained for themselves an advance of $2.00 a week, which will be enjoyed by every man and woman working in union shops.

Formerly the workers were compelled to pay for the electric power, driving their machines. Under the new agreement the employers furnish the power without cost.

In striking contrast are the conditions of those employed in non-union suspender shops. On an average the wages of the operatives are $3. a week less. They must pay for the electric power used and in some cases also provide the machine.

One hundred dollars or more a year is a substantial increase in wages, and will provide many comforts for the workers. Those who have gained this concession, imbued with the true spirit of unionism, are now determined to teach their less fortunate brothers and sisters how to win similar benefits, and many non-union suspender workers are eagerly seeking admission to the organization.

Galesburg, Ill. Garment Workers have formed a strong union.

Galesburg Stage Hands have secured splendid agreement with their employers.

WILL STRIKE TO ESTABLISH UNION SHOPS

Manchester, Eng., Aug. 26.--Municipal employes of Manchester and Salford have voted unanimously not to work with "non-trades unionists" after August 31.

If the municipal authorities attempt to compel them to do so they will strike.

Similar action has been taken by the spinners in the NorthEast Lancashire area.

In the latter section the employers have threatened to close all the mills if the spinners persist in their demands.

The workers are determined however and declare that: "the day has gone by when men were allowed shamelessly to keep putting in their pocket the proceeds of trades union action without paying their quota towards the upkeep of the same."

FINED FOR STRIKING

London, Eng., Aug. 26.--Because they went on strike without giving the company 14 days notice, nine men employed by the Central Railway at New Holland were fined by the magistrate.

The company claimed damages of approximately $25., but the magistrate awarded amounts proved to be extra expenses to the company above the wages that would have been paid to the defendants. The highest award was approximately $13,30.

The magistrate held that the men had violated an agreement.

ENGLISH VAN BOYS GET STRIKE FEVER

London, Eng., Aug. 26.--Van boys employed by the London Parcels Delivery Company went on strike and then appointed one of their number to interview the manager and present their demands.

They secured an increase in wages and were promised extra pay for overtime.

TRAMWAY MEN WIN VICTORY

London, Eng., Aug. 26.--Tramway men employed by the Leeds corporation who went on strike to protest against the "spread over time system" have won important concessions.

The "spread over time system" compelled the workmen to make a trip or two, and then lay off for hours, greatly lengthening the day.

GARMENT WORKERS CAPTURE MONTREAL

Montreal, Can., Aug. 26.--As the result of an open air campaign conducted by general organizers of the United Garment Workers of America and local organizers from the Central Labor Union, the union has been firmly planted in Montreal.

Three new local unions have been organized, and the workers are giving earnest support to the movement.

A special effort has been made to reach the Hebrew workers and large numbers of them have joined the Carpenters', Capmakers'. Bakers', and Bricklayers' Unions.

Fresno, Cal. Central Labor Union requests all workers to keep away from that city. Hordes of men are out of employment and no work in sight.